Amnsements and Meetings Co-Night.

ACADES Y OF MUS C.—"Le Somorandula."
BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE.—"Strategest.,"
DALY'S TREATES.—"AN AVAILAB NEWL."
EIFTH AVENUE DIVERDE "B. M. S. PORTORE,"
HAVE THE HELDE OF AN AVAILAB DEVENING.
HAVE YORK ACCAPEEN - DAY and Evening.
PARE THEATHER "For an Felend."
BAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS OPERA HOUSE.—Variety.
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New-York Daily Eribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1879.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

FOREIGN.-The French Ministry has resigned; M. de Freveinet is forming a new one. === Extreme cold prevails in New-Branswick General Gough has been ordered by Parnell has sailed for the United States. Domestic.-In Syracuse yesterday morning the

thermometer was 12° below zero. = George He says, among other things, that the tition, must remain inexcusable and inexpli-H. Crowley, of Rochester, attempted sui-C. A. Scott, a colored man from North Carolina, explains the negro exodus from that State. === The renomina- desperate. It brings us to a realizing sense of ture. tion of Governor Emery, of Utah, is the wickedness of those carpet-baggers to find mond, Ind., has been partly destroyed by fire. General Grant attended church in Philadelphia yes terday and had a quiet day. CHY AND SUBURBAN.-The Brooklyn Rink was

opened as a church yesterday. ---- Mr. Talmage referred to the recent proceedings at Jamaica. A meeting was held at Dr. Storrs's Church to and the Ponca Indians. === Proceedings have been begun against the Home Insurance Company of Newark. Preparations were made to receive Parnell. Mr. Beecher preached on Christianity as a renovator of the world, = A policeman was arrested on a charge of mans aughter. - Another walking match was begun this morning.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE lotal observations in dicate warmer and generally cloudy weather, with snow. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 360; lowest, 12 ; average, 1849.

The statement made elsewhere upon the authority of apparently responsible persons, respecting recent transactions upon the Indian Reservation of San Carlos, Arizona, deserves the attention, at least, of Commissioner Hayt and other officials whose names are men-

The official vote of this State, given by counties in the table printed on another page, will repay attention as an accurate account of the November election. Among the minor facts worth noting is the survival of the Greenback party in somewhat larger proportions than were looked for. Their candidate for Lieutenant-Governor received 23,000 votes, as against 75,000 cast by the party in 1878. The Prohibition vote curiously enough shows considerable gain, in percentage, upon that given at the last election for Governor.

Ex-Secretary McCulloch follows his former letter upon the Silver question with one inclosing and commenting upon a letter from Congressman Buckner. This is a reply to Mr. McCalloch's former communication. Judge Buckner explains his reasons for seeking to require the National banks to hold gold and silver as a part of their reserves, as a preliminary to the retirement of the smaller banknotes. Ex-Secretary McCulloch takes pains to say that he does not think, with the Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, that the people must be "educated" up to the substitution of coin for the small notes, but joins with him in deprecating an increase of the circulation of bank-notes.

A Boston letter describes a curious feature of the women's debut in politics, which the telegraph did not bring us. As the behavior of the male voters at the polls showed, the most kindly and courteous feeling toward the new electors existed on all sides. In Salem four of the forty-two women who registered were elected to the School Board, and in Boston an overwhelming majority of the voters desired to see at least one, and perhaps two, of the women votes chosen to the same Board. But the feminine managers, being new to work of this kind, wanted more than they could get, and utterly disregarded the warnings of men experienced in politics. Three women were put upon the ticket, and not one of them

was elected. This teaches, as the story-books say, the invariable superiority of masculine wisdem, and should cause all ladies, political and otherwise, to reflect upon the dreadful consequences of recusing to take a man's advice.

The resignation of the French Ministry yesterday will occasion little surprise, as it has been ong predicted. M. Waddington has played his part si. fully, but it has been apparent throughout the legislative session that he could not commass he hearty support of the cutire Republican party. He was, it has been aptly observed, . too conservative for the Repubheans and too liberal for the Royalists. It is possible that M. de Freyemet, who is forming a new Cabinet, may be more successful in securing the support of his party. It is, however, generally conceded that unless M. Gambetta assumes the Premiership no stable Ministry can be formed. The crisis calls for moderation and good-will on the part of each of the four groups which form the Republican party. If prudence is not observed, M. Gambetta himself may be unable eventually to avert grave disasters to the Republican cause.

Secretary Sherman is much misrepresented by those who find in the late action of the National Committee and in his presence at Philadelphia proofs of a disposition on his part to retire from the Presidential contest in favor of General Grant. There is Secretary has never changed the views conthe best reason for saying that the cerning the third term which he expressed with such emphasis four years ago. He has had no conversation whatever with General Grant on the subject, and was not even in Philadelphia at the time of some of the alleged interviews. He favored Don Cameron as a well-qualified and most capable man for the Chairmanship of the National Committee, when there seemed to be no other prominent candidate, and when he supposed that selection likely to be acquiesced in by all. Seven of the Cameron votes were given by Sherman men, so that the Grant element in the Committee was decidedly in the minority. Whatever the result of the campaign now opening, it is evident that they make a great mistake who gathered at midnight on a Sunday night to see fancy that John Sherman can be left out of the start, and more than 5,000 persons were the calculations.

The negro exodus is forcing its way again

into the public view, in spite of the denials of Southern Senators that there is any discontent among the blacks. Four hundred their way, bave passed through St. Louis during the past week, and 150 more thousand are about to leave Mississippi, and the movement has now taken hold upon the Arkansas negroes also. In both of these States earpet-bag governments have not existed for a good number of years, and the colored people have had time to grow contented, according to Senator Hill's rule recently promulgated at Washington. That these negroes have not grown contented is, probably, walking will age a man ten years in looks, as merely one of the exceptions which prove the rule. Our readers will find in Washington dispatches still another hard-working North Carolina mulatto of the The reporters agree that the spectacle afforded paradox. reasons for the flight of his people from that State, which has already begun and threatens to increase rapidly. Mr. Hill probably knows how many years North Carolina has been in Democratic hands, and whether General Roberts to advance to Shirpur; he it ever had what could be called a carpetwill have 2.100 men with him. - Mr. bag government. This man tells a straightforward story, and one that seems to contain the evidence of its own truth. negroes are oppressed by the laws and cable. And the women and children among cheated by their employers, and are growing them make the gloomiest part of the pic-=== Eartham College, Rich- | that this state of things exists only because they have not been away long enough.

PAYING CONGRESSMEN IN SILVER.

Secretary Sherman is a little too lenient. Members of Congress do not seem to be aware that he is exercising toward them a considerable degree of favoritism. Other creditors of the Government, it is true, have some reason to complain if the Secretary of the Treasury forces them to accept silver dollars in place of other forms of currency which the Government has placed in circulation, but the Congress of the United States, by which the coinage of silver dollars was required, surely cannot complain if the Government, unable to dispose of the dollars it has coin d in any other way, insists upon the payment of them to Congress and its employes for their salaries. It is true the Secretary would be doing a great wrong if he should force upon holders of United States bonds, for example, silver dollars, though they had, under the original contract, every right to expect gold dollars or their equivalent. But whatever claims the present Congress has against the Government of the United States they are subject to and both legally and morally modified by the enactment of Congress requiring that silver dollars should be coined. and should be the legal tender in the payment of debts.

Secretary Sherman, bowever, so far from seeking to press this right of the Government to choose in what form it will discharge the salaries of Members of Congress, has just issued an order under which the Sergeant-at-Arms is permitted to draw silver certificates in place of silver dollars, for that portion of the indebtedness of the Government to Congress which the Treasury is obliged to pay in silver. This is an act of especial favor. To many of the employés of the Government, who are persons of limited means, or who live at distant points where banks are not prepared to negotiate silver certificates readily, this mode of escaping the inconvenience of carrying silver coins would be impracticable. Evidently the Secretary desires to make the act of Congress as little inconvenient as possible to members of Congress, and in this he shows a kindly disposition. It is to be feared, however, that members of the majority do not as yet fully appreciate the generous and forbearing spirit in which they are meated by the Secretary.

There is some reason to doubt whether, in the public interest, it might not be better to bring home to members of Congress, in as distinct and impressive a manner as possible, the peculiar inconveniences arising from the coinage of silver. Let us suppose, for example, that the Secretary should declare, in instructions to the officers of his department. that silver dollars should not be paid out to creditors of the Government who may manifest a preference for other forms of currency, excepting that the salaries of Congress and its employés should be paid exclusively in silver. For this course he would have warrant in the fact that Congress has formally and officially

men should find this mode of payment-de-cidedly inconvenient, it is possible that they might be more disposed to consider the effects inclined to ask whether it was wise, on the the coinage of dollars which no creditors of without serious inconvenience. The practical test of the workings of the Silver bill could compel the Treasurer to heap up two millions a month of silver dollars, and it is fair that they should afford, in their own persons, some outlet for the use of a currency they thus created.

WOMEN AS MULES.

Heretofore the public has found consolation for women's walking-matches in the disastrons failure which usually attended those enterprises. If it was in a certain sense humiliating to know that such exhibitions were possible among a civilized people where women business were shown, with the plainness which is kindness, that the publicavas not disposed to make it profitable; and the brutal speculacould only enjoy the poor satisfaction of cursing an unappreciative community. But now it and even muggy weather in December is far from business secrets of the speculator who organized last week's "international" contest, and it may be that we are overestimating his profits; but when more than 1,000 persons when indoor comforts are most thoroughly fair to conclude that the venture has proved of fireside fan, or of brisk promenade out of successful. The fact that the manager doors with a plenty of wraps. In old paid out several thousand dollars in henest money as prizes is another point in evidence. Managers have been known negroes, all of whom were able to pay to ran away from similar responsibilities, when that was the easiest method of disposing of them. It is a curious fact that a find themselves in that city without good proportion of the large crowd present means to go on. Word comes that several on Saturday night were women and children. and clearer in thought, and proof against vapors

As to the degrading and brutalizing tendensary to multiply words. The mystery is its come to see female beauty, they are reasonably certain to be grievously disappointed; if they find it at all, it will be under most unfavorable conditions. Six days and nights of spectators of the match in which Guyon apbe upon the appearance of a woman the avon the last day of the so-called contest was a paintul one. The thousand people who gathered to see the start of twenty-five women in jaunty costumes on the opening night must be given credit for a feeble symptom of good taste, though it was of the lowest order. But the women, lame, stiff and bedraggled, limp through the last hours of a degrading compe-

THE MAINE CONSPIRACY.

The indignation of Democratic journals easts a curious light upon the infamous act of Democrats in Maine. The Acue-York World, in a prominent editorial, speaks of "the combination between the Cipher-Alley Demo-"crats and the Readjusting Greenbackers, "which bore fruit in Maine the other day," quotes the resolutions shaped by the Democrats who oppose Mr. Bayard "as indicating "what the Greenback Readjusters demand "and Cipher Alley is ready to concede," and insists that "the Gramercy Greenbackers advocate what they confess to be an ever, unconstitutional currency." Evidently The World means to attribute the swindle in Maine to the contrivance and influence of Mr. Tilden and his associates. That suspicion should turn in that direction is very natural, because the men who tried to steal the electoral vote of Oregon and to buy the electoral vote of Florida would not stop at any infamy that might promise success. But the emphatic assertions of a leading Democratic paper, in respect to the last Democratic candidate for the Presidency, can hardly have been based on suspicion only. It must be presumed that The World has some especial reason to believe that Cipher Alley prompted the fraud in

Apparently, also, the object of the arrangement between "the readjusting Greenbackers" and "the Cipher. Alley Democrats" is to make sure of certain Presidential electors. It is not to be expected that persons who are desperate enough to count out Representatives really elected by one-fifth of the voters of Maine will suffer the voters themselves to choose the electors. There would be entirely too much uncertainty for them in the result of the next popular election. It is more probable that the conspirators contemplate a direct appointment of electors by the bogus Legislature just manufactured. In that case, electors can be chosen in advance of a National Democratic Convention who will refuse to vote for any Democrat except the man of Cipher Alley. It is easy to see that such a selection would go far to coerce the Convention. If the delegates should be informed that the electors from Maine would vote for Mr. Tilden, or, if he should not be nominated, for some Greenback candidate, it is possible that the Convention would besitate to throw away the seven electoral votes already secured from a Northern State. Perhaps some premonition of this coercive scheme may move The World to denounce very indignantly the dishonest performance in Maine. It is even possible that those Democrats who do not wish to be allied with the Readjusting Greenbackers or the Cipher-Alley party may be disposed to resist the scheme stubbornly, either in the bogus Legislature of Maine or in Congress.

The friends of other Democratic candidates, and especially those friends of Mr. Bayard who are trying in earnest to place the Democratic party on a hard-money platform, will be apt to ask how far the new alliance extends. Is it proposed, for example, to gather

currency, by the enactment that it should be coined and paid in the discharge of public debts. If, after some experience, Congress- and the Democrats in the Indiana Legislature? It is not quite impossible that, with the aid of the barrel of money, electors might be stolen in these States and in of that inconvenience upon other creditors of Oregon, as well as in Maine. It will celon as a suitable ticket for its party to support the Government. Perhaps they might even be not do to take it for granted that "the Cipher Alley Democrats" will leave whole, to compel the Government to continue any trick untried because of its dishonesty. They have ceased to care for decent public the Government were willing to accept in pay- opinion, or the fraud in Maine would not have ment of their claims, or could accept and use | been perpetrated. Desperate and unscrupulous men, who are playing for high stakes, need constant and careful watching. If the 31 hardly be made anywhere else with as little electors from the four States named could be difficulty as in the City of Washington itself, stolen, these, with 138 from the South, would and the test might properly be applied, first make 169-only 16 less than a majority. of all, to those persons who are immediately Then, if a Democratic House could be induced responsible for the continuance of the coinage to throw out the electoral vote of New-York thinks that the General has allowed his friends to of silver. They have deemed it desirable to altogether, on some pitiful technicality such as was resorted to in Maine, an apparent majority of all votes counted might be secured for the Democratic candidate. True, these proceedings would be essentially revolutionary But what reason is there for believing that the Cipher-Alley and Readjusting Greenback party does not meditate revolutionary proceedings !

CHRISTMAS WEATHER. I copie who have been sighing for good, honest Winter weather were in great spirits yesterday. Possibly those who think that Christmas is not Christmas unless the mercury is somewhere near zero, the are the objects of a peculiar loyalty and cour- ground covered with snow, and the keen frosty chilling absence of spectators and in the bank- sleigh-bells, are in a fair way to be gratiruptcy of the box-office. The poor creatures fied. It must be admitted that the current of whom necessity forced into such an ignoble public opinion thus far this Winter has been rather against the weather. When people have laid in coal and bought overcoats and comforters, and generally made anti-Arctic preparations, a mild season brings with it something of a tors who employed them lost their money and | feeling of personal injury. We like to have things according to the season, and undoubtedly warm becomes necessary to record the heightened healthy or agreeable. And so the foretaste of cold mortification of a successful women's walk- weather which we had yesterday proved specially ing-match. We do not pretend to know the welcome, and the snow which began to fall last night will be haded with delight, if it only stays long enough to grace the Christmas festivities.

ft is one of the chief charms of the Winter holidays that they do come in the Winter, enjoyed; when the wants of the poor are most pressing, and consequently the pleasure of reheving present six days later to see the finish, it is them is the greater. Christmas is a festival times there used to be excellent sleighing during the festive time; but sleigning, in this vicinity at least, if the croakers are right, has not been what it used to be. However, it would be a shame just now to cronk at anything; and so we will say nothing but good of the cold snap which puts new life into the blood, which colors the cheeks with th ensign of health, and makes us readier for work, and megrims. In Sammer we acquiesce; in Springcies of suchea show, it ought not to be neces- time we hope and look forward; in Autman we dream; but in Winter we work that we may be attractiveness. If the mass of spectators warm, and lose our taste for perpetual luxury and lassitude. Then it is that we know that our ancestors wrestled with the forces of nature under no Southern skies, and something of the old might which rescued a continent from its wild waste of discontent, but rather a time of energy and honest muscular endeavor. We acquiesce in the peared will remember. What the effect must | htness of things. We like cold weather in Winter as we like flowers and fruits in the Summer, and exception-the statement of an intelligent, erage man will prefer to leave to conjecture. laugh at our freedom once more from meleorological

> The wonderful electric lamp which Mr. Edison was said so long ago to have invented, and for a sight of which the world has been impatiently waiting, seems to be a failure. At least, according to The Herald, Mr. Edison has himself abandoned the spirals of five thousand who went to watch eighteen platinum and iridium which were its main feature, and the ingenious mechanism by which they were kept in a state of incandescence without fusion, and has turned for a solution of the problem to incandescent carbon. The result - the perfected lamp - appears to be descent pencil of carbon in a globe of nitrogen gas. Mr. Edison bends his carbon pencil, or filament, into the form of a horseshoe, and exhausts the globe surrounding it. That is substantially the only difference between the two systems. Both depend upon a fine thread or cylinder of incandescent carbon. Both protect the carbon from the action of oxygen, the one by filling up the globe with nitrogen, the other by drawing out the exygen with an air pump. There is no new principle involved, therefore, in Edison's light, and the modifications he has made in the Sawyer-Man light are but a poor return for fifteen months' labor. The new Sawyer-Man-Edison lamp, how-, will probably prove a use-addition to other forms of electric lighting, although it is not likely to be regarded as a complete and satisfactory solution of the great problem which has so long been absorbing the attention of electricians.

> > That is a noticeable compliment which Harpers' Latin Dictionary, edited by Charlton Lewis, has just received abroad. We do not refer to the praise of the foreign critics, generous as our readers have seen that to be but to the action of the Universities in accepting this piece of New-York classical scholarship se their standard. The book is now printed by the Clarendon Press at Oxford, and is the recognized Latin authority for Oxford and Cambridge.

The Maine Democrats succeeded in giving the Blaine boom a fresh start.

"I tell you that Tilden means to be a candidate," said Mr. Scott Lord the other day to the Washington correspondent of The Boston Globe. His preferences are known to be for General Buell, but he is too shrewd an observer and too good a lawyer not to know that his candidate has no chance against man with so valid a mortgage as the Claimant. Mr. Lord bases his knowledge of Mr. Tilden's intentions on the confident statements of men known to hold the most intimate relations with the tions on the confident statements of men known to hold the most intimate relations with the Sage of Gramercy Park. He believes that neither Bayard nor Hancock are available. Should the Republi-cans nominate Grant, it would be a close question as to whether he or Tilden would carry New-York, but the chances would be in favor of Tilden.

If Mr. Tilden were gifted with as self-sacrificing a spirit as Jonah, he would relieve his party of a bad load.

The failure of the National Republican Committee to name Cincinnati as the place of meeting of the next convention is received in a philosophical light by the papers of that city. " To Cincinnati it is a small matter," but "it may be a great concern to a new and ephemeral town," remarks the sattrical Gazette. The Commercial says its only objection to Chicago is that it is given to booms. It shows, however, the worthlessness of local booms by citing the want of success of the Cincinnati boom for Bristow in 1876. It says: "The Bristow banners were on the outer wall, and the galleries were agi-tated by thousands of Bristow fans." The absolute failure of that effort will doubtless discourage sim-ilar attempts in the future. In any event, the del-egates to the Chicago Convention are likely to meet and transact their business uninfluenced by the local preference of the city where they assemble.

By actual experiment the Democrats have discovered that they can keep Ben Hill's mouth closed for three legislative weeks. This must be a valuable "find" for them. And now if they can arrange their vacations so as to occur at about that distance of time the party can feel comparatively safe on

It is safe to say that the Maine fraud was not fact that Congress has formally and officially in the followers of Kearney in California, in hatched in Gramercy Park. Whatever else can be declared its willingness to receive this sort of order to secure. if possible, a majority in the said against My. Tilden, ha has never been secured

One Democratic paper is so enthusinatic over the necess of its party in counting out legally-elected officers in Maine that it nominates Bayard and Garnext year for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. Garcelon and Barksdale would make a more appropriate tacker, for between the latter's shotgan and the former's patent right, don le action counting of it.

Garcelon had better write his political epitaph and get under it as quick as possible.

Governor Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, tells a correspondent of The Cincinnati Enquirer that the election Don Cameron to the chairmanship of the National Republican Committee means that Grant will be renominated and that he will accept. He go too far toward securing him a renomination to recede now. They have construed his silence as consent, and having constitued his shence as consent, and having committed themselves, it would be ungenerous for him to disappoint them. The views of ex-Senator Boutwell on a third term are also given in the same paper. In his opinion the choice of Don Cameron is without significance. Grant, however, can have the nomination if he wants it. The only question is whether he wants it.

There is one Presidential candidate about whose wishes the country is not in doubt, and that is John Sherman. He has frankly stated that he will accept the non-ination if his party honors him with it. A little candor is commendable in a statesman now

Congressman Aiken has a decided opinion of Mr. Tilden. He says: "He represents a bag of dollars He has never felt a sympathetic heart-throb for any portion of the people, South or West." Now, what is Mr. Tilden's epinion of Congressman Aiken?

PERSONAL. .

For those few pe ple who have not seen Dr. Arthur Sullivan it may be worth while to present this photograph: He is of the medium height and is moderately stout; his features are small and in-telligent; his expression tuil of mind and humor; his eyes are very dark and bright, and his closely-cut hair, heard and musiache are black.

Mr. J. W. Mackey is said by a correspondent of The Post of San Francisco to feel the strongest devotion to the Comstock Mine. It inflicts upon him no end of care, responsibility and annoyance, but he cannot endure to leave it. In eighteen months he has been but twice to San Francisco, and then only to remain a few hours; he has been unremit-tingly at his post during the whole time.

There is not much of the dandy about Mr. Gladstone. Last session it came to pass that he appeared in Parliament with a white hat, a blue neck-tie, a pair of really well-made trowsers, and one lavender k:d giove. He was never seen with more than the one glove; he had probably dropped the other, after being carefully dressed at home and sent off to the flouse. His ap-pearance created a great sensation, and he main-tained the disguise for nearly a week. Then he gladly got rid of the new clothes, and returned to the familiar garments, which date back "a-many years ago."

Mr. Dante Gabriel Rossetti, the poet, lives a most secluded and retired lite; he rarely goes into society, and even his brother does not venture to bring visitors to his studio. It is since the death of Mrs. Rossetti, a beautiful and sweet-natured woman, that this habit of reserve has grown upon the husband she left to regret her. When she died, Rossetti was so wretched that when she died, Rossetti was so wretched that he tell his own intellectual life was at an end and in her grave he burned all the sonnets he had written, and which, by the way, were addressed to her. His friends, resolved that the poems should not be nost, opened the grave and rescued them; and after a time revealing to the poet that they were in existence, persuaded him to priot them. Secretary Thompson, when in his office one day,

received an acquaintance who brought with him a stranger whom he presented to the Secretary. In a short time Mr. Evarta came in, and Mr. Thompson introduced both gentlemen to him, but could not remember the stranger's name. "Mott-Randolph Mott-is my name," said the latter." "Are you Randolph Mott who used to live in Culpepper County ?" asked the Secretary, "I am," said the other. "Well, Mott, I'm glad to see you, said Mr. Thompson, and turning again to the Secretary of State, he added: "Mr. the Secretary of State, he added: "Mr.
Evarts let me now introduce to you the man who
taught me how to sew." And then he explained
that when a boy he had intended to become a tailor,
and worked for a time in the shop of Mr. Mott, who was of that trade.

Mrs. Grant is reported by The Gazette of Eeno as having discovered at the railway prestoned with battle, murder and sudden death, it won't reveal the name of the young damsel thus distinguished, and proceeds in this manner to console those levely dames of Reno who were not so honored by Mrs. Grant: "Those who were not so remarked may not have been present at the time. And, suppose they were there, were seen by Mrs. Grant, and not admired. Who is Mrs. Grant, that she should make such invidious and absurd remarks? She has no great reputation as a judge of beauty; not a national fame for it anyhow. At least she is not celebrated in Europe as a critic of that kind. Mrs. Grant may be color-blind for all anyhods knows. Ot David Swing, the clever Western preacher, a

writer in The Albany Journal says that his "awkwardness not seldom draws a smile over the face of one who is not accustomed to his presence; and as a traveiler, bearing a romantic ideal, is said to have exclaimed, at his first view of the Nice, 'Is that all " so must many who have gone to see and hear this celebrated pulpit erator for the first time, have exclaimed, as he stole into his seat with his eyes resting on the floor rather than on the congregation and his uncla sic figure seeming anxious to vanish out of sight, 'Is that Swing?' His voice is no gift from Apollo. Until the moment of embarrassment is past and the soul of the speaker comes to his relief, and thought and poetry begin to wreathe their vital and thought and poetry begin to wreathe their vital charms around him and inspire his vocal organs, his voice is both weak and unmusical, and to not a few it is even disagreeable. He makes none of the oratorical climaxes so popular with the listening crowd. He is rarely impassioned. No listener is thrilled, but every one is pleased and deeply impressed, without being able to know just why." The late M. de Mercy d'Argenteau, Archbishop of

Tyr, and suffragan Bishop of Liege, had a very remantic life. He was in his youth a handsome and brilliant colonel of Hassars, and engaged to be married to the young Countess de la Tour du Piu, heiress of one of the great families of France. Three weeks before the date fixed for the wedding she was seized with an illness which carried her off after a few days' suffering. It was a blow from which the "beau sabreur" did not recover; he immediately left the army and entering the religious life, rose rapidly, and serving for ten years as Papal Nuncio at Munich, was sent to Liege, where he took an active part in every good work. He visited Paris in 1855 for the first time since he narking on his breast the old decorations which remarking on his oreast the old decorations which nearly half a century before his uncle had placed there, said: "You have since then, Monseigneur, well merited promotion," and handed him the Cross of Grand Officer, which was afterward exchanged for the Grand Cordon.

GENERAL NOTES.

There is a parrot in Montgomery, Ala. which sings the airs from Pinafore correctly, though it is not stated that it says, " Hardly ever." The obvious mark has been made that such a bird is too good for this world, and should be gently enloroformed out of it. A painful suicide occurred near Cochranton,

Penn., on the 19ta inst. Andrew Lampo, a farmer, was defendant in a suit for slandering a neighbor, which was likely to go against him, and dreading the Issue, hanced himself. He was about forty years old, and leaves a family. A novel fight recently occurred at Atlanta.

Ga., between a roester and two small but vicious dogs. It lasted several minutes, during which the bird lost a great deal of his plumage and most of his tall; but at last he beat the dogs all sollow, and they retired, sadder and wiser animals. And now the Post Office Department is turn-And now the Post Omes Department is turning its attention to a number of small printing concerns
in the vicinity of Now-Haven, which have advertised
largely in a seventional way to furnish, among other
things, so dictionaries for 54 cents. One of these offices

has thirteen aliases. There are said to be seventy-five similar concerns in the good State of Connecticut. Spiritualism is exciting special interest in Denver. A young girl there, of a well-known and highly respected family, drops off into trances, when there s no cod of rappings and beautiful music; Spiritual podies are seen with perfect distinctness, and so forth, The facts are off-infed to by fadies and configured who are moore suppleion. All of which has been done, seen and he ard many times before and in other places besides Douver.

Additional developments in the Dexter (Me.) Bank case are promised. Mr. Piper, a Boston account ant, has made a thorough examination of the accounts of Baum, the treasurer, who was supposed to have been murrered in defence of the vault. It is now certain brought against his easte. Meanwhile, a church has been built to his memory, and in honer of his fidelity to the death as a bank officer. The theory is that he com-mitted smeade. that he was a considerable defaulter, and a suit is to be

The Christmas number of The Graphic is out betimes, and is an improvement on any of its previous issues. Great pains have been taken with the typographic execution. Some of its work in colors not only far surpasses anything ever before seen in any issue of a daily newspaper, but ranks with the best work of the a daily newspaper, but ranks who the best work of the kind in any of the American annuals, and compares favorably with the cortes ouding English publications. The lext is an agreeable méange of fact and fancy well suited to the day, and snowing throughout thorough editorial skill and business liberality.

Lebanon, Me., is proud of possessing the studiest man in the United States. He is a farm hand, and was engaged to plough a ten-acre lot. Wishing him to draw a straight furrow, his employer directed his attention to a cow grazing right opposite, teiling him to drive directly toward that cow. He started his horses, and his employer's attention was drawn to some thing else; but in a short time, looking around, he found that the cow had left her place, while the sagacious bloughoun was following her, drawing a zigzag furrow all over the field.

A pleasing little scrimmage occurred in Court at St. Louis the other day. Two lawyers who were trying a case fell out. The first one said : "The osition of the defence is a hollow-hearted pretence." 'That is false," said the other. "What do you mean, you scoundrel?" retorted the first. Then the other seized a buge wooden inkstand and burled it at the head of his antagonist. It did not hit its mark, out several jurymen were much spattered. Then the Judes fined the tokstand hurler \$50, and wouldn't remit a, although the parties maste the matter m; and shook hands in open centri. His Honor was glad of the reconciliation, but he thought that the fine ought to stand. An he was right.

Somebody lately did most woefully humbug wo Custom House Inspectors in San Francisco. They received private information that in an iron boiler in the hold of a ship intended for a Mexicar port valuable silks and laces were concealed, with a view to smug-ging. So they watched it night and day, after it had been landed on the wharf. It was then sent to the warehouse by special order, and the search began. First came fire brick, then gratings, doors, tubing, but noth ing contraband. They had to water yet another night, expecting to find the smuggled goods in the man-hole; but when they got to it, no sikes, no laces were discovered, and the officers retired, having assumesed the drays which were waiting to carry away the setzed goods.

Mr. Sothern will appear at the Broad-st. Theatre, Philadelphia, next week-December 29will remain there two wieks. At Haverly's Theatre, in Brooklyn, Mr. Louis

Aldrich and Mr. C. T. Par-loe will appear this evening in Mr. Bartley Campbell's tonening and picturesque drama of "My Partner." The San Francisco Minstrels, who still keep

alive for us the traditions of the best days of minstrelsy. are giving farces, songs and a mixed exhibition of a erry character, suited to the festival season and whole-one and cheering in its influence. The next concert of the Oratorio Society will

take place at Steinway Hall on Saturday evening, when 'The Messiah" will be sung, with Miss Thursby, Miss Drasdic, Mr. Simpson and Mr. Remmertz. The public seared will be on Friday afternoon.

"French Flats" has met with a prodigious success at the Union Square Theatre-a prosperity, deed, out of all propertion to its merit, for it is little more than a frolic. But, this success is innocent, and the diffusion of murth cannot be regarded as otherwise than wholesome. The play will be continued through the holiday season. The receipts of the list the ter-formances of "French Flats" were \$8,573. "The Iwo Orphans" draw for the same period, \$7,457; "Let Astray, \$7,617; "Miss Matton," \$8,489; "A Celebrated Case," \$8,035, and "The Banker's Dauguter," \$7,385.

THE RUSKIN DRAWINGS.

ON FXHIBITION AT THE AMERICAN ART GALLERY, NO. G EAST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.

In an age of what we call personalitiesan old word for a new thing-when a success of an hour is most easily won by talking about one's self, and getting one's self talked about-Mr. Ruskin, a writer consplete one, among other things, by his persistent, aerid, and too often unjust attacks upon the times he lives in, has built merely a modification of the Sawyer-Man light, station there the prettiest girl she has bigued a showy reputation by humoring those very times which, as everybody knows, consists of a fine mean-seen in all her travels. The proud jour-to the top of their bent; pouring forth a river of talk, wise seen in all her travers. The proof jour-nal which announces this fact says that though and feelish, sad and anaising, conceited, smart, and some-times with bettle marrier and andden death it about himseif. Take, from the long series of his books the chatty and the serious talk about himself and his remniscences, his likes and his dislikes-ten of these to one of those; his opinious and his whim-whates-his whim whams quite as dear to him as his opinions, and offered to us as of the same importance; and take away, also, Or, being at the depot, they may not have been seen. from his latest writings the pages of self-depreciation, the brood of dyspepsia begot on vanity-and how little interest or charm what remains would have for his

Since Rousseau, no man of mark bas

harped so constantly, and with such light, on the theme of self, and after-comers will see this resemblance between the Englishman and the Swissbough the lives of both were uneventful, neither of them doing anything of importance in the world, outside of his books, yet each of them could write delightfully about a broom-tick, find make us think him, while we read, a man of the first importance. In Mr. Ruskin's use, this percetual self-assertion has had its reward in the foundation of a sect of worshippers-the word is not too strong for the fact-a sect strongest in England, but with a well managed branch-office, or chapel-of-case, in our own country. This sect is devoted to the personal cuit of the author of Modern Painters, to the spread of his notions, and to the dissemina tion of his works. In England there is the "St. George's Society," and the "Ruskin Society, with the "Art-School at Oxford," and the "Sheffield Museum," not to speak of the mech one (trade not known) who subscribed for the Fors Clavigera; and of late an advertisement appears in some English journal inquir-ing for a " Lady knowing Professor Ruskin's Works who is wanted to begin a small school in the country upon his methods of teaching "-as if Mr. Ruskin had ever propounded a new method of teaching that was sensible, or a sensible one that was new; and, finally, we have a literary gentleman, at a loss for a task, undertaking a Ruskin Bibliography," and finding a public eager to in this country the sect is fewer in numbers than

it is in England, but it makes up in zeal for what it lacks in size. Its members have established a branch of the Oxford School at Harvard, and Professor Norton is unwearred in his purely disinterested labors to disseminate the doctrine of his master. mission as a lay-preacher of Mr. Ruskin's gospel to a wicked and perverse generation that Mr. Norton has brought to New-York the collection of drawings which was lately exhibited in Boston, and which is now placed on view at the gullery of Mr. R. E. Moore, No. 6 East Twenty-third-st. (the Kurtz Gallery.) The collection is accompanied by a catalogue which, barring the long and duil extract from an obscure Swiss writer named Gotthelf, is entertaining reading, something not often possible to be said of an exhibition catalogue. It is, by the way, eminently characteristic of Mr. Ruskin that he should call the writer of this prosy description "the greatest of Swiss suthers "-to an Rousseau, we suppose, he did it; but we will trust Switzerland has something to say for herself in reply to such an implied aunt. Mr. Ruskin should not be unjust to Rousseau. He owes to him his discovery, how to entersain his readers with the narrative of his youthful peccadilloes, and with the picking his own character to pieces. But, we are not to suppose that Mr. Ruskin means us to take all this seriously. Most of it is doubtless meant to be understood in a Pickwickian sense, and much of it is merely intended to forestall the critics. They may, if they please, make fun of these drawings, but Mr. Ruskin will have had his shy at them betorehand. The drawings themselves have no interest whatever as

Art; they are only the exercises of a hard working sindent of facts, and some of them prove their author to have gained an exceptional skill with brush and pencil in the lelmeation of certain things that will stand still to be painted. The collection begins with two maps, one of France, the other of Africa, which for neatness and accuracy might be matched in many an American s curacy might be matched in many an American school-room. They are in no sense remarkable, and are as much out of place in a would-be serious collection such as this as is the little patchwork bed-quilt made by the late William M. Hunt when a child, and displayed in a glass case all by itself in the present exhibition of